



The Physician's BOOKSHELF

CALIFORNIA MEDICINE does not review all books sent to it by the publishers. A list of new books received is carried on page 56 of the Advertising Section.

MANUAL OF PREOPERATIVE AND POSTOPERATIVE CARE—Committee on Pre- and Postoperative Care, American College of Surgeons—Editorial Subcommittee: Henry T. Randall, M.D., Chairman, James D. Hardy, M.D., and Francis D. Moore, M.D. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1967. 506 pages, \$8.50.

This publication is a highly readable and compact manual addressing the problems of preoperative and postoperative care of the surgical patient on both a theoretical and practical basis. The individual sections are written by surgeons of considerable proficiency and stature in their fields. Their contributions have been nicely edited and integrated by the Committee on Pre- and Postoperative Care of the American College of Surgeons.

The format is divided into two sections: general principles and the management of problems associated with the various organ systems. In most areas, sufficient detail is incorporated into the text, while treatment in other areas is somewhat superficial and elementary. In general, however, the coverage is appropriate in breadth and depth. Particularly outstanding are the sections on fluid and electrolyte therapy, metabolic response to injury and the cardiovascular system in the care of the surgical patient.

I highly recommend this manual as both a quick and complete review for the busy surgeon and as a reference work for physicians in training. I would recommend it even more vigorously to medical specialists who deal with patients in the postsurgical period.

DANIEL S. THEARLE, M.D.

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HANDBOOK OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY—Seventh Edition—Alfred R. Shands, Jr., B.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., Medical Director of the Alfred I. duPont Institute of the Nemours Foundation; Visiting Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery (Emeritus), University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia; R. Beverly Raney, Sr., B.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery and Chairman of Division of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of North Carolina School of Medicine; with the collaboration of H. Robert Brashear, B.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., Associate Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1967. 572 pages, 269 illustrations, 85 pages of bibliography, \$12.00.

In this 7th edition, more comprehensive coverage has been skillfully achieved. Whereas the earlier editions were principally for non-orthopedic physicians, medical students, and paramedical groups, the present edition, while it has the same appeal in non-orthopedic disciplines, is well suited for orthopedists.

The authors, distinguished orthopedic surgeons and educators, are eminently qualified for the arduous task of writing an orthopedic textbook. The medical world is indebted to them for their classic, and for astutely keeping it up to date. The fact that the book has spanned 30

years and is now in its 7th edition is testimony to its usefulness and popularity.

As would be anticipated, additional space has been allocated to those entities and techniques which have moved up in clinical importance, and less coverage given entities such as poliomyelitis, which fortunately, have moved far down the clinical ladder.

In the first 15 chapters, related entities are grouped together; the last seven chapters present entities as they involve specific skeletal system articulations and regions.

The 269 illustrations, uniformly of high quality, include numerous radiograms reproduced in the positive. Because no textbook with broad coverage can present sufficient information to satisfy the earnest student, the authors have appropriately included 85 pages of bibliography updated to 1967.

The publisher deserves commendation for the exceptionally fine physical qualities he has given to this time-tested book.

As in all of the scientific disciplines, the area of knowledge in orthopedic surgery is increasing at a phenomenal rate. This places heavy responsibility on authors of textbooks. Doctors Shands and Raney and their collaborator, Doctor Brashear, have ably met this challenge.

J. VERNON LUCK, M.D.

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COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS—Papers from the Second Symposium on Coccidioidomycosis—Edited by Libero Ajello, National Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Atlanta. Publication Arrangements Under the Direction of the Arizona State Department of Health. The University of Arizona Press, P.O. Box 3398, College Station, Tucson, Arizona (85700), 1967. 434 pages, \$15.00.

Before reviewing the proceedings of this Second Symposium on Coccidioidomycosis, which was held in Phoenix, Arizona, on 8 to 10 December 1965, one must recall the First Symposium which was also held in Phoenix on 11 to 13 February 1957. The collection of papers that comprised the proceedings of this First Symposium numbered 31, and 250 persons were in attendance. Since then the proceedings of the First Symposium have become a collector's item; the number of copies printed being far short of the final demand.

The number of papers presented at the Second Symposium totalled 63, and a comparison of the two groups of presentations is indicative of the advance in knowledge of coccidioidomycosis, particularly in treatment, that has occurred during the interval between 1957 and 1965.

The Second Symposium has an international aspect with the attendance of 63 persons from outside of the United States, including representatives of South America, Central America and England. The total registration for the Second Symposium reached a total of 458. The international speakers emphasized the existence of coc-

coccidioidomycosis and extension of the endemic areas into Central America and Mexico, in addition to Argentina and Venezuela. Isolated cases were also described where infection was transmitted via packing material that arrived, for example, in Britain, and that had been contaminated by *C. immitis*. In the report by the British author, Dr. William Symmers, coccidioidomycosis is seen in Britain, not only because people travel, but also because the disease itself may travel in such materials originating from within the endemic area of the United States.

In the Second Symposium, one learns that definite advances have been made in the treatment of coccidioidomycosis with the development and use of amphotericin B. Although amphotericin B must be given intravenously for the control of disseminating coccidioidomycosis, its toxic effects remain important, but appear to be dose related. Of these, nephrotoxicity is most important and regulation of dosage, ordinarily not to exceed a total of 5 gm, will be tolerated. The intrathecal administration of amphotericin B is necessary for the control of coccidioid meningitis and particularly via the cisterna magna. The introduction of the Ommaya ventricular catheter and reservoir is to be considered when the infection has reached the level of the ventricular space and also when intracranial injections cannot be carried out. Surgical aspects of the disease process have also been given more consideration. These include not only the thoracic approach for pulmonary lesions (pulmonary cavities and abscesses), but also the orthopedic treatment of destructive bone lesions and neurosurgical therapy, particularly when obstruction of the cerebrospinal fluid circulation has occurred due to coccidioid meningitis.

Of recent interest is the production of *Coccidioides immitis* vaccine, made from the spherule wall of the organism, and with which the first human trials are now under way.

In diagnosis, new tests have been introduced such as the immunodiffusion test as a substitute for complement fixation, and the agar-gel precipitin-inhibition tests. These seem useful more from the screening standpoint, rather than for guidance of treatment and do not replace the quantitative complement fixation tests so well developed by the late Charles E. Smith.

It was indeed fortunate that during the Symposium a banquet was held in honor of Dr. Charles E. Smith, which provided an opportunity for this distinguished investigator to outline in detail his personal experiences with coccidioidomycosis. The early phases and tales of the work of this dedicated investigator of the disease are most interesting and have now become a permanent record and will undoubtedly make the Proceedings of the Second Symposium on Coccidioidomycosis also a collector's item. The volume has been fittingly dedicated to Dr. Smith who died in April of 1967.

The papers comprising the Second Symposium on Coccidioidomycosis portray the wide extent of the disease and its importance as a public health problem in this country. The considerable interest in its manifestations and the challenges of present day therapy are reflected in the numbers of investigators that continue to be intrigued by the various pathologic manifestations produced by the fungus, *C. immitis*.

Dr. Libero Ajello, the editor, is to be complimented on the preparation and appearance of the volume which is available in both hard and paper covers. The former is preferable in the medical library where the volume will be frequently referred to as a useful reference in present day aspects of coccidioid disease, including its diagnosis and treatment.

WILLIAM A. WINN, M.D.

COMPLICATIONS IN SURGERY AND THEIR MANAGEMENT—Second Edition, with contributions by 52 authorities—Edited by Curtis P. Artz, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department, Medical College of South Carolina; and James D. Hardy, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department, University of Mississippi School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1967. 888 pages, \$24.00.

The aim expressed by the editors in the first edition of this book (1961) was "to warn against complications, . . . to suggest methods of prevention, and to provide the best available knowledge about therapy." The present volume, although it is about 200 pages shorter, is more comprehensive in coverage. It is intended as a reference book.

The emphasis is on prevention and the discussions of preoperative management and operative technique are excellent. The first third of the book is devoted to general information. The remainder deals with the problem of specific organ systems.

The editors have assembled a notable roster of authors and have retained over two-thirds of the original group. In general, these men have made few changes. Several chapters were eliminated such as those on diabetes, surgery of the lymphatic system and of the aged. Others were consolidated into other chapters such as pain, antibiotics and venous surgery. New illustrations have been added as well as sections on cancer chemotherapy, closed cardiac compression, and vagotomy and pyloroplasty. The chapter by Noer on wound complications is an excellent, thorough review. Shires' section on fluid therapy is clear and concise.

The major problem of this book is one that is common to any merger of many authors and that is repetition. Many of the changes in this present edition have served to diminish this problem.

The authors have created an excellent reference book which should be indispensable to the surgical resident and a valuable guide to surgeons in general.

ROBERT S. OZERAN, M.D.

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ATLAS OF INTESTINAL STOMAS—Rupert B. Turnbull, Jr., M.D., F.A.C.S., Head, Department of Colon and Rectal Surgery, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio; and Frank L. Weakley, M.D., Department of Colon and Rectal Surgery, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1967. 207 pages, \$21.50.

The authors and publisher have produced an excellent atlas of techniques for the construction and revision of ileostomies and colostomies. It illustrates and discusses techniques to be used in a variety of clinical situations.

Ileostomy and colostomy procedures are described in separate sections each of which is introduced by a pertinent historical review. Using drawings based upon photographs taken in the operating room each step of the various procedures is clearly depicted. Succinct descriptive legends accompany the illustrations and provide a clear commentary on the techniques.

The most valuable aspect of the atlas is its presentation of techniques to be used in extraordinary situations. These include construction of loop ileostomy and its conversion to end ileostomy, ileostomy in obesity, ileostomy prolapse, ileostomy transplantation and procedures for the correction of stricture. Many refinements in the techniques of colostomy are presented. Particular emphasis is placed upon suture of the colon wall to skin and subcutaneous tissues to provide a well healed mucocutaneous junction and prevent stricture formation.

The only criticism of the atlas one could offer is its failure to discuss the immediate postoperative care of ileostomies and colostomies. The various appliances, tech-